ALWAYS

HEADQUARTERS

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY. Extracts, Patent Medicines,

STUFFS,

A FULL line of Paints, Varnishes, Combs, Brushes, Hair Oils, Bay Rum, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Face Powders, Fine Toilet Soaps, Tooth Powders, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Hand Mirrors, Razors. Shaving Setts, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Sup-

Pure, High Toned Flavoring Extracts, Baking Powders and Soda, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, and Finest Teas in the market. Cigars and Tobacco. Best Coal Oil Lamps and Lamp Goods, and every variety of choice Goods and necessary articles usually kept in First Class Drug Stores and

PATENT MEDICINES, all the Standard and Reliable ones kept in stock. The sweetest and most delicate Perfumes and Odors, and a full line of Colognes and Toilet Water always in stock.

> very prevalent at this season of the year, and nothing will cure and prevent this annoying affliction so effectually as a box of Camphor Ice, Coanaline, or some of our pure Glycerine.

FANCY GOODS and Sundries and a thousand and one other articles of general use may be found in our complete stock.

Oblige us by giving us a call, and you will be surprised at our LOW PRICES and superior quality of our

With the compliments of the Season, we are yours, &c.,

FERTILIZERS FOR 1885.

Attention of the Farmers of Anderson County is respectfully called to our

OLD RELIABLE BRANDS OF

IGH GRADE GUANO AND ACID

are so well and favorably known throughout the County, and which we are now led to offer them in any quantity, for Cash or Cotton. We have always you low prices, and are prepared to do so again. Call and

We are in a position to offer inducements to CASH BUYERS of)rn, flour, bacon, molasses

GENERAL PLANTATION SUPPLIES. are receiving large quantities of these Goods direct from the points of production.

e are Agenta for the Celebrated WHITE HICKORY WAGONS—guaranteed the

Mishawaba Sulky and Ordinary Turning Plóws,
Daniel Pratt Gins, Feeders and Condensers,
Count's Home-made, 7-Fiugered Grain Cradle—the
Best Cradle ever offered on this or any other market.
The Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders, with
The latest improvements, making them
The most desirable Harvesting Machines
In the World.

P Our Stock of General Merchandise is complete in all Departments, and we re-lly solicit a call from any desiring to buy Goods, as our facilities enable us to best Goods at the most reasonable prices.

McCULLY, CATHCART & CO.

CHAPMAN

IS NOW OFFERING

PODS AT AND BELOW COST!

So as to close out his entire stock of Winter Goods before 1st February, 1885.

derson, S. C., Feb. 12, 1885

LOAKS from \$3 00 to \$10.00.

SHAWLS from \$50 to \$5 00.

BLANKETS from \$1.00 per pair up to \$3.00.

SHEETINGS at 5c per yard.

SHEETINGS from 8c per yard to 25c.

JEANS cheaper than ever.

JEANS GOODS from 10c per yard up.

HOES from 50c per pair up to \$6 50

BOOTS from \$1.00 per pair up to \$4.00.
d as I have only a few Trunks, Vallacs and Hats on hand I am determined to the mout regardless of cost.
ore buying I ask everybody to examine my stock. W. A. CHAPMAN.

DON'T

Your Wife and Children of one of the Greatest, ost Elevating and Refining of all the Sciences,

MUSIC. NOMY SAYS GET THE BEST OF EVERYTHING!

Phickering Pianos and Mason & Hamlin Organs

RECOGNIZED LEADERS OF THE WORLD for Musical Instruments by cost a little more than cheaper Instruments, simply because more care and naterial is used in their manufacture. one to buy in a life-time. GET THE BEST.

J. A. DANIELS. AGENT FOR LUDDEN & BATES. THE CRESCENT CITY.

An Interesting Talk About the Exposition. Atlanta Constitution

Mr. Smith Clayton has returned from New Orleans and is regaling his friends with spicy talks on his experience with the Cresent City and the exposition.

"Talk about extortion," he remarked in a group of listening friends yesterday.
"New Orleans is full of it. Every expedient known to civilized granting is real.

was just a cool dollar and seventy five cents. I myself, when I was younger and fresher, went into Leon's and got a half dozen raw oysters for which I was asked to deposit thirty-five cents. The next day, a block down Royal street, I got a half dozen oysters just as good for ten cents. Leon has since been burned out, and I went over the ruins of his eathly not reven Dakota. All and I wept over the ruins of his estab-lishment. In this class of restaurants you pay for style—not for what you eat. You pay twenty-five cents a cup for coffee—five cents for coffee and twenty cents for style. You can get coffee just as good for five cents a cup. In short, the stranger in New Orleans should make a contract before he begins to eat, otherwise he will be fleeced. Especially is this true. will be fleeced. Especially is this true in the neighborhood of Canal street. An old man named Fahashar at the country who wishes to know what his country brings forth."

"What does the New Orleans are the country brings forth." of Royal and Custom House streets, has a first class restaurant and has never raised his rates. You can get a square meal there all the way from thirty to sixty cents. His coffee is five cents, oyster stews twenty five cents, good year, and nothing will cure and prevent this approving affliction so effectuate. old man named Fabacher, at the corner of the situation?"

HOW NOT TO BE FLEECED.

"How much can a moderate man get along with?" along with?"

"I would not advise any man to go to New Orleans with less than 5fty dollars, exclusive of his railroad ticket. If a man wants to live moderately, he should engage a room by the week and take his meals at a restaurant. If you call at 165 Gravier street, the office of the bureau of accommodations, you can get a room at almost any price. I paid three dollars a week for my room. A man can get along on ten or fifteen dollars a week

DON'T EVER HIRE A HACK. very readily, but it is not a good idea to go with to little money on hand. You can spend from that amount up to two hundred a week, according to the amount of style you put on. At the St. Charles they charge four dollars a day and give you two meals a day and a lunch. You get breakfast there any time in the morning up to twelve o'clock, and dinner begins at five and lasts until ten at night.

You get your lunch whenever you want it. Single meals are \$1.25." "It is the fastest town I ever saw, There are upwards of forty gambling houses in full blast night and day. The bulk of the population have an utter disregard of the Sabbath day. Stores open and work goes on just as during

The theaters are run and Sunday is a great matinee day. You can't tell it's Sunday except by the dates in the newspapers. Of course there are a large number of churches, and people who are inclined to worship can attend, but the religious element seems to be overshad owed by the worldians. Most everybody seems to drink and smoke fine cigars and gamble, but you seldom see a drunken man. The nights as a rule are mild and the people are out doors of night almost as much as they are during the day. At this time thousands of idle men may be seen louching on Canal street night and day. They are men from a distance out of work who have flocked to New Orleans in the hope of making money. In the main they have been sadly left. It is not an uncommon thing for thirty or forty men to be sent up for vagrancy in one day, and the other night cue hundred tramps were arrested for being found asleep on the gambling tables. That occurred at No. 18 Royal street, the largest gambling house in the United States, where every night not less than five through the air, passed close to my frieud's head, and striking the other chopper, whose name was Hagar, cut his nose off close to his face as clean as if it had been done with a razor. The man who had lost it put his hand up to his face in a startled sort of way, and looked down at the severed nose as if he could where every night not less than five hundred men and boys may be seen playing all the games of chance that were ever invented, the great game being keno. At this game men will sit for hour after hour in the hope of winning forty or fifty dollars by investing in a card. The betting, in the main, is not heavy. I was told that the license paid by gambling houses in New Orleans amounts to \$5,000 a year. There is a strict statue against gambling, but it does not seem to be approved by public senti-ment and is not enforced. The Louisiana State Lottery is the arch-gambling institution of the State and pays \$40,000 a year for the support of a charity hos-pital. I was singularly struck with the army of women and girls who have gone to New Orleans from all parts of the live is a complete mystery to me."

AS TO THE EXPOSITION. "How about the exposition?"
"The universal comment of people who have visited New Orleans and seen the exposition, is that the exhibit is magnificent, but the management could not be worse. The people of New Orleans seem to take very little interest of the capture of the captu in the exposition except to abuse the management which they claim has misappropriated much of the funds. The exposition has spent over two million six bundred thousand dollars, and the thing is three hundred thousand dollars in debt and not paying running expenses. A number of prominent and wealthy men say the mousy could be raised in fifteen minutes to lift the exposition out of debt. in the exposition except to abuse the seen him he said: minutes to lift the exposition out of debt, but the people of New Orleans will not but the people of New Orleans will account the people of New Orleans will be people of New Orleans wil could select the managers the money could be raised and the exposition rescould be raised and the exposition rescued. An effort is now being made to get another loan from the government, but there is no hope of the money being obtained. If the exposition was attended by 20.000 people a day from now until its close the money already loaned by the government could not be paid back. The exhibitors are expecting some sort of a change very soon and summer healing down. see it as soon as possible. It is worth twenty trips to New Orleans to see it."

WHAT CAN BE SEEN. "What is there to see?" "Everything on earth. It is a grand in the war with Great Britain.

show and its like will not be seen again soon. The people make a great mistake in confounding the bad financial management with the quality of the show. What difference does it make with the Mr. Smith Clayton has returned from public what the concern owes so the sew Orleans and is regaling his friends show is a good one? The show is equal

dient known to civilized creation is rethe government to pay for it. The sorted to chisel the stranger out of horticultural hall was built by the city sorted to chisel the stranger out of his ducats. The boarding houses on and uear Canal street seem to be the arch fiends in the business. The tony French not completed, the reason being, so it is restaurants also come in for a share of this swindling. For instance, the unsuspecting but hungry stranger enters a restaurant. He finds no bill of fare, but he orders something to cat and when he it will be a most heautiful structure. restaurant. He finds no bill of fare, but he orders something to eat, and when he asks for his bill is horrified and shocked! A case in point: A Kentucky gentleman went into Pezzini's on Canal street, and carried too friends to dinner. The bill was \$9.50, and the gentleman had to borrow some of the money to pay out. A traveling man from Atlanta, whose name I shall not mention, took two ladies into Moreau's and ordered three cups of chocolate and three oyster petties—"
"What's an oyster petty?"
"It's two or three oysters cooked up in "What's an oyster petty?"

"It's two or three oysters cooked up in a pie—and when he come to settle it that form of a pyramid and is worth was just a cool dollar and seventy five cents. I myself, when I was younger 5,000 pounds. It is considerably over

nia, or Nebraska, or even Dakota. All these States have displays that far excel

ment ?" "That department is under the m. agement of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, who has been able to make very little headway. breause the \$50,000

engage a room by the week and call at meals at a restaurant. If you call at lecture given by herself. It is a shame 165 Gravier street, the office of the bureau that this estimable lady should be forced that the second street is the first that the second street is the second street in the second street in the second street is the second street in the second street in the second street is the second street in the second street in the second street is the second street in the second street in the second street is the second street in the second street in the second street is the second street in the second street in the second street is the second street in the second street

Of getting transportation in New Orleans, Mr. Clayton said : Don't ever hire a hack. The law allows them to charge \$3, and they go to the limit. You can go to the hotels by street car from either depot. The Expo-sition is six miles from the centre of the city, and the street car fare is five cents, but it is a tiresome ride. You can go by boat for fifteen cents. There was a scheme to build a steam road to the grounds but it got bought up or some combination was formed that stopped it."

The largest crowd ever in New Orleans is expected to be there during mardigras,

"What You Might Call Nerve."

"I saw an exhibition what you might call nerve the other day up in Delaware County," said Deacon Charles N. Bean, of the public stores. "I was up there ou business last week, near Harpersfield, and an acquaintance took me out to fish for pickerel through the ice. On our way to the pond we came to a couple of men chopping in the woods. My friend knew one of the men, and stopped to talk with him. The other man kept on chopping. He had made but two or three strokes with his axe when it flew down at the severed nose as if he could hardly believe his eyes. When the full force of the situation struck him he looked at his fellow chopper with an expression of surprise and deep injury on his face, and said. 'Well, Jack, you're a d-n nice fellow,

"Hagar then stopped and picked up his nose and, pressing his handkerchief to his bleeding face astounded both my friend and myself by resuming the subwhich was the making of a contract for some chopping—as if nothing of consequence had occurred to interrupt it. My riend, however, started the other chap to the village after a doctor, and wanted to take Hagar home at once on his buckboard. Hagar wouldn't hear to this, and through the woods and wait for the docperent burry, carrying his nose in his

hand, "When we returned that night we

"Then we drove back to Harpersfield. Now, these are facts, and I tell you that Hagar struck me as giving an exhibition of what you might call nerve."-New

- The two best books for a child are a - Hard words are like hailstones in

- It is a fact that North Carolina bad

twice as many soldiers in the field at one

ARP'S BUDGET.

"Billy in the Low Grounds" This Week. Marvelous Manifestations of a Female Write, my child-write something to the Constitution. I don't care what. I am too nervous. I can't think my own thoughts. It is perfectly horriole-awful, but I reckon it is all right. I reckon so. I wish there was not a tooth in my head. When they come, they come with pain and peril, and keep the poor child mis-erable, and when they go they go with a torture that no philosophy can endure. Oh, my poor jaw-just look how it is swollen. I am a sight. A pitiful prospect. I look like a bloated bond holder on one side of my face and no bonds to comfort me. I wonder what would comfort a man in my fix. I have suffered comfort a man in my nx. I more sources more mortal agony from my teeth than from everything else put together. Samson couldn't puil them hardly, for they are all riveted to the jawbone. I have been living in dread for a month, for I knew that eyetooth was fixing up trouble; and so yesterday morning it sprung a leak at the breakfast table, and I jumped out of my chair. The shell caved in, the nerve was touched, and in my agony I gave one groan and retired like it was doctor. Don't put down what I suffered all that day, and the night following, for you can't. Mush poultices and camphor and paragoric and bromide and chloroform and still the procession moved on, and the jumping, throbbing agony sent no flag of truce—no sessation of hostilities. What do I care for anything. ties. What do I care for anything.
Don't tell me about Hendricks being in
Atlanta. I don't care where he is. Yes I do. He is a good man, but I've got no time to think about him now. Please give me some of that camphor. I've burned all the skin off my mouth now but it is a counter-irritant and sorter scatters the pain around. If I had some norphine I would take it for I want rest. am tired. Oh, for one short hour of

Write something, my daughter-write Write something, my daughter—write to the Constitution and explain. Tell them I am "Billy in the low ground." I am suffering and want sympathy. Write a note to the doctor, and tell him to come, come quick. I can't go through another night. Oh, my country. Let me try that hot iron again. I'll cook this old fat jow outside and inside. I wish I had no tongue, for I can't keep it see if I can't let some blood out of those strutting gums. I am so nervous I can't hardly hold the knife but here she goes.
Oh, my country, now give me the camphor and I'll let it burn in a new place.
Just write a line to the Constitution, I don't care what—say I am sick. I won-der if the doctor will come. He will kill me I know. It is awful to think of cold steel clamping this tooth and being jammed away up on these gums. I'll take chloroform I reckon for I can't stand it. I am afuid be will

it. I am afraid he will come. I want him and I don't want him. The last tooth I had pulled I went to the dentist's office like a hero and I was glad he wasn't in-glad his door was lockedand for two more days I endured my agony and then had to have it pulled at last. And he pulled me all to pieces and the chloroform left me before he got done and I had an awful time. The have got to go through the same thing again. "Oh, the pity of it, lage, the pity of it." What has a man got teeth for I would like to know. It is the brute ombination was formed that stopped it."

Mr. Clayton says one of the greatest troubles is the high railroad fare in the South. The rate from Atlanta is as much as it is from Chicag. He is very enthusiastic over the excellence of the shaw and says everybody ought to go.

The learnest conductive that is in him, the dog or the old Adam that evoluted from the monkeys. There is nothing God like about teeth. They bite, that is all. They are called "cahines." I saw a man bite another man's nose off once—the teeth did it. The capital forms of the same in Nam Comman. eye is God like, angelic, beautiful, harm less. The ear is a good thing too, for it takes in the harmonies of nature and makes music sweet-music that is the only thing common to angels and to men. The nose is gentle and ornamental, but is not of much consequence except to blow off a bad cold and tell the difference between cologne and codfish, but the teeth. Well, I think that false ones are better than the genuine for they never ache. I don't care for any now. I am tired. These women can have eight or ten pulled at one time-just to get a new set. How in the world do they stand it? Pride, I reckon, womanly pride, womanly nature. Her love of the beautiful. But we men can wear a mustache and hide a whole set of rotten snags. If women had beard the dentists would perish. There she goes again, and then boom.

Let me try some more paregoric and camphor. May be I can go to sleep after a while if I will keep dosing. I wish I had just a small grain of dynamite behind that tooth, just at the end of the roots. I would explode it if it killed me.

The doctor coming you say! Merciful heavens! Well, let him come. In the language of Patrick Henry, "I repeat it, sir, let him come." Lay on, McDuff—cold steel forceps, wrenching, twisting crushing, gouging. I don't believe I have got a friend in the world. I almost wish I was dead. Teeth are a humbug -a grand mistake-a blunder-an eyetooth especially that sends its root away up under the eye and makes an abcess there. They say a child is smart when it cuts the eye-teeth. I believe I had rather do without and be a fool. I have had rheumatism and all sorts of pains, the toothache. I've a great respect for dentists, for they do the best they can to relieve mankind from this most miserable

agony.

Good morning, doctor. I suppose I am the unfortunate individual you have come to doctor. I am ready for the sack. Get out your chloroform and your steel-jawed grabs; I am ready for the sacrifice. she had broken off with her powerful in-Is that a dagger that I see before me?
Father is in his little bed. He is asleep now. The long agony is over. For nearly one hour we all wrestled with him, for the chloroform gave out. He lad taken so many things before the doctor came, that chloroform failed for subdue him. It only made him delirious, and when we could not hold him we called in our blacksmith, and even

some sort of a change very soon and summer, beating down and destroying of them was a negro. The beauty of what they would nourish were they melted into drops.

Summer, beating down and destroying of them was a negro. The beauty of what they would nourish were they melted into drops. time in the war against the North as the the burglar being hired out to a third A FRENCH CURE-ALL.

Empyric. Seeing the crowds which flocked around the carriage of the French doctress yes terday afternoon, in the rain and through the mud, the *Chronicle* was moved to surmise what could be the cause of the success of the dramatic little woman, who was introduced some ten days ago as "Rhea on Wheels." The first afternoon of her appearance, when she proffered her services to those having teeth they wished extracted, the bystanders were surprised at the number of patients who took their places in the carriage. But when, after ten days, the stream of bad-toothed mortals is undiminished, and the seat in the carriage is no sooner vacated by one person than another is ready to occupy it, surprise broadens into aston-ishment. Verily, if our dentists are having a dull season, it is not because of a lack of material, but rather because it is not worked. If all the teeth that have been pulled in Augusta in the last ten days were collected they would make a very respectable show in a peck measure.
But not alone to tooth-pulling has the field of her operations been confined. She has made the deaf to hear and the lame to walk. Negroes are naturally credulous and superstitious, and there is just enough of the mysterious into the first the fi

just enough of the mysterious in the for-eign tongue, gaudy dress and lightning methods of the French doctress to inspire them with the belief that she is possessed of some strange power. Certain it is they flock about her carriage day after day, and the street is lined with patients an hour before she appears. But all her patients are not negroes. Many white persons have occupied the seat in her carriage and the best known people in Augusta are daily seen in her audience. She is the subject of countless rumors, and taken altogether is a remarkable woman. The negroes say she was paid fabulous sums by the dentists and physicians of different cities to leave them, and some of the cures that are ascribed to her seem little less than miraculous.
It is said by reliable parties now in Augusta, that she was in Baltimore for five or six weeks and the crowds were as large the last day as the first. And after the first few days a special body of police this old fat jow outside and inside. I wish I had no tongue, for I can't keep it from touching the plagued tooth. Just look at my gums, they have swelled up so you can hardly see the old tooth. Give me's knife and a hand glass. It can't let ways a special body of police the inst lew days as pecial body of police the inst lew days as pecial body of police the inst lew days as pecial body of police the inst lew days as pecial body of police the inst lew days as pecial body and police the inst lew days as pecial body and police the inst lew days as pecial body and police the inst lew days as pecial body and police the inst for years, it is claimed, have regained their hearing under her treatment, and a well known party who has hobbled about town on crutches for a year or two, after a few moments of rubbing by the French enchantress, sprang unaided from the carriage and throwing his crutches over his shoulder, went on his way rejoicing, followed by an astonished multitude. Such things as these are recounted

with picturesque embellishments, and the negroes are prepared to believe almost anything can be done by the voluble litle Frenchwoman could possibly exist for the success of her treatment. It is a well established prin-

ciple that a fixed conviction of the mind has an immediate effect upon the body. It has been demonstrated that a man who is perfectly well, if met by half a dozen different parties with exclamations of inquiries if he is not very sick, will in a few moments be convinced that he is unwell and in reality will become sick. A man condemned to die has been told that he would be bled to death, then blind-folded and a slight scratch made upon his arm to give him the impression that he had been cut; then warm water was allowed to trickle down his arm into a vessel so that he could feel and hear it, and in a short time he was dead-purel through the firm conviction of his mind that he was bleeding to death, when as a matter of fact he had not lost a drop of blood. Many instances of this kind could be given. And the converse is equally sure - people who were sick have been cured purely by the action of the mind. One old woman, who was thoroughly convinced of the power of a certain physician to cure her, when given a bottle of some preparation and told to rub with it, carried it home and rubbed with the bottle and was cured. Another old lady when given a plaster, with di-rections to put it on her chest, took it home and applied to the wooden box or "chest" in which she kept her clothes and experienced immediate relief. These examples are numerous, and are the direct effect of the mind upon the body. There certainly could be no efficiency in rubbing with a bottle or in applying a plaster to a wooden box, yet these women believed formly that the

they had carried it out. Now, are not the cures by the French doctress on the same principle? Then people go there with the firm conviction that she can cure them. She tells them she is going to cure them. She applies her Chinese balsam, and in an instant they are cured. Is this the effect of the Chinese balsam or the result of the action of the mind? Would not an application of pure water, or lard, or sand, or any other substance, under the same conditions, produce the same effect? In other words, is this a faith cure, or is it true that an application of Chinese balsam for five minutes can cure a man of years of lameness or deafness? As to the tooth-pulling, there is nothing in that instruments. The idea that there is no pain attached to it is a pleasing theory which many of the victims will not bear out. In fact, not only pain, but injury, has resulted to some of her patients, and it is said several of the dentists have been called upon to recover test, which struments. But whatever may be the merits of her claims, she can certainly

How Rubber Boots and Shoes are Made

Did you ever see any crude rubber, and have you any idea how it is gathered and worked? There are twenty or thirty varieties of crude rubber, varying greatly in quality, and of all these the best is known as Para, a South American product, obtained in Brazil, about 1,800 miles above the mouth of the Amazon. It is called Para from the city of that name from which it is shipped to foreign parts. The gum is gathered by tapping the rubber trees, as we tap maple trees for sap for maple sugar. The sap is gathered into a large pot into which the native dips a flat wooden paddle, to which gum adheres. He withdraws the paddle and holds it in a smoke made by burning palm nuts, which dries and cures the film of rubber on the paddle. He then dips again, and smokes again, repeating the process until he has on the paddle a bunch of gum weighing several pounds. Then he splits the ball or roll to get the paddle out, and it is ready for market.

These natives are not models of hones quently contain palm nuts, rubber nuts, pieces of iron, or are freely mixed with and to add weight, which often causes the manufacturer great trouble. The public, or a large share of the public, have an idea that crude rubber gum comes something like tamarae, and that it is melted and cast into whatever form is desired, but this is not true. A rubber shoe factory is not a foundry; it comes

shoe factory is not a foundry; it comes nearer being a printing office.

These chunks of rubber are sliced into steaks, you might say, by sharp knives revolving rapidly and kept constanly wetted. When one of these knives strikes an iron spike, there is apt to be "music in the air." The operators are on the lookout, however, and accidents are so thoroughly guarded against that they are very rare. These steaks are then put into a chopping machine, where they are made into an article closely resembling boarding house hash, only that they are very rare. These steaks are then put into a chopping machine, where they are made into an article closely re sembling boarding house hash, only that this hash is the straight goods, except that it needs cleaning. The small pieces thus formed are then put through a machine which makes mince meat of them, and at the same time washes out all the dirt and sand. This (not the dirt and sand) is now shoveled into a rolling machine which compresses the mass into rough sheets. This is the first process.

These sheets are then taken to another and sand) is now shoveled into a rolling machine which compresses the mass into rough sheets. This is the first process. These sheets are then taken to another building and put into a steam drying room, where they remain about three months to free them from all moisture.

By the drying process they lose from 15 to 30 per cent. of their weight. If the least moisture remains in the rubber when made up into show the heart of

when made up into shoes, the heat of vulcanization causes its expansion, and consequently, causes blisters in the stock. The dry gum is then run between heavy iron rolls, heated by steam, and called grinders, by which it is softened to permit the admixture of the vulcanizing

Rubber in its natural state is unfit for use, and Goodyear's process of vulcanization by the aid of sulphur is necessary running the ground rubber through still another series of rollers, which press the rubber and sulphur together in one soft, fine body, which is finally run through a calendar, between great steel order. calendar, between great steel cylinders the mass is pressed out into long smootl sheets of any desired width or thickness. Then comes the printing process. These sheets are fed through steel cylinders on the face of which is engraved the pattern for sole, heet, and upper desired to be produced, and these impressions are as clearly printed on the rubber as this type

to their respective departments. The lasting is done similarly to that of other shoes, except that the parts are all put together by rubber cement, and, before removal from the last, they are placed in the vulcanizing ovens, where they are subjected to a degree of heat that trans forms the various parts into a homegeneous mass in the shape of a boot or sh with a seam, nail or peg. Then, if a dull finish is desired, the last is removed, and the goods are ready for market. Otherwise they are varnished to give the bright finish, and dried, when they are ready .- Scientific American.

Dudes Compelled to Dance.

CANTON, GA., February 6.—A story has just come to light here which affords much amusement to natives at the ex-pense of three Boston dudes, whose connection with the opening of a Georgia marble quarry has brought them here. Their names are John Shellman, Edward Ammen and Henry Rondesu. They believed firmly that the prescription it have had much amusement with moun followed out would cure them and thought tain hoosiers and delighted in showing off their superior accomplishments. While on their way to Tates Wednesday they met two harmless-looking country boys who, barefooted and with but one suspender over their shoulders, were trudging to town. The Bostonians step ped before them and ordered them to

dance to a Massachusetts juba. When the mountaineers became satis fied that the Bostonians were in earnest they pulled out two ugly looking revolvers and changed the programme by ordering the dudes to dance. Thinking to humor the joke and thus escape easily they danced awhile, but the boys would not let them halt. For five hours under cover of revolvers the Bostonians danced such a jig as has never before been seen. When the time was up on of the moun-taineers exclaimed: "Now, dang it, run!" The Bestonians were only too glad to do so at d reached town foot sore

The Fallen Judge.

Twenty five years ago a young lawyer, tired of waiting for clients in his native town, opened a law office in the City of New York. As business came in slowly, he drifted into politics, and his pleasant towers added by his fluorit towers. manners, aided by his fluent tongue, made him popular with "the boys" who pack ward meeting and nominate candidates.

In order to make new friends and retain old ones, he visited saloons and barrooms, and made himself "hail fellow,
well met" with the local politicians.
The little money he earned during the The little money he earned during the day was spent at night in "treating" the men he wished to use as stepping stones.

Occasionally an old friend met him, and seeing his surroundings and tell-tale looks, dropped a word of caution. "Yes, yes, I know!" he would reply. "But you see, I am making friends; when I carry out my purpose, I will drop them. Politics, you know, makes strange hedfellows.

tics, you know, makes strange bedfellows, and when one is in Rome, he must do as "the Romans do." The 'boys' elected him judge of the Marine Court. When he took his seat, at a high salary, his old fashioned friends again cautioned him.

"I am all right now," he said. "I am going to drop the 'boys' and do my best to make a reputation. You shall have no cause to be ashamed of the judge in the future !"

He did remove himself from his bar

As the justice looked over the group, he saw the judge, venerable from his long white locks and beard.

"What! You here again!" he ex-claimed, and he shook his head sadly.
"Yes, judge; and I want to be sent up to the island for the Winter. I've no home, no money, and no friends."
He was committed to the work house,

where he had already served several terms. It is not necessary to give the man's name. The facts of his life are sufficient for the purpose we had in view, which is to show that ruin follows by an inavitable law when man adopt such inevitable law when men adopt such methods to secure position as this man adopted. To day his severest punishment lies in the knowledge of what he

Olling Shoes.

A one-armed bootblack having taken he contract to oil the shoes of a reporter, after the preliminary brushing he began by rubbing the leather with a wet cloth, When asked what it was for, be explaind: "When I began this business," said impression is on this paper.

Then the sheets go to the cutters, who cut out the different parts and send them to their respective departments. The I thought they'd know when they had enough and I wanted to give satisfaction. Some of my customers complained that the oil soaked through their boots and saturated their socks. I thought perhaps I had been putting on too much oil, but the same fault was found in several cases where I had been more careful. Finally an old shoe maker, whom I knew, came along, and I asked him what to do to save my trade. He told me never to oil a shoe until I had wet it first. The reason was that the water would pene-trate the leather, and, remaining there, keep the oil from soaking through. Besides the water would soften the leath-er and open it so that the oil would do the leather more good. My trade has prospered ever since.

"I was oiling a man up one day and he asked the same question you did. When I explained the reason he said that was on the same principle as that of painting the same principle as that of painting the seems oil-barrels. I told him I thought they were painted blue just to look nice. He said it was to prevent the barrels from leaking. During a long voyage or a long journey by r.il, some-times half a barrel would leak through the pores of the wood and evaporate. ome sharp fellow began to study some way of preventing such loss. He first painted the barrel blue on the outside and then filled it with water and allowed it to stand untin. had soaked up all it would. Then the oil was put in. The water kept the oil from soaking into the wood, and the paint on the outside kept the water from coming out. He got a patent on his discovery and now he sits in his office and draws his royalty of one cent on every barrel made to hold kerosene oil for shipment -Chicago News.

Learning Easy Things.

glad to do so at d reached town foot sore and weary. They are now seeking legal redress.

— Commodore Maury marked out the paths of the ocean and now it is proposed to light them. One of the most startling projects of the times is to illumine the Atlantic Ocean by means of electric lights—actually to make "a path of silver light" across the water from the ver light" across the water from the banks of Newfoundland to the shores of Ireland. Ten vessels are to be anchored at a distance of 200 miles from one wood, if he gets work to do, must do it in of the negroes in her ability to cure; she draws a bigger crowd each day, and she is selling Chinese balsam in sufficient equantities to reliave the compenity of without follows her avelage. There were work.

we called in our blacksmith, and even then he polled us all over the room, and the doctor had to take him on the wing. The old shell crushed and the roots had to be dug out in fragments. It was pittiful to hear him beg to go home. He has morphine now and will be all right in the morning. He told me to write you something and I have written.

Not So Big As He Thought.

A bright little fellow, about three years of age, was very anxious to go to know who whipped that fight, the parrot or the monkey.

M.

Just now he waked up and wanted to know who whipped that fight, the parrot or the monkey.

M.

— Yesterday, in Delaware, nine criminals went to the whipping post and received lashes on their bare backs. One of them was a negro. The beauty of the Delaware law is that it is particularly effective. By this law the fine paid by a burglar goes to the individual robbed, the burglar being hired out to a third party for ordinary wages, by which the State is nothing lover.

Brate is nothing lover.